

...READ...
William J. Bryan
On "BANK-NOTE DESPOTISM"

The Editorial Section of To-Morrow's
SUNDAY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER

NO. 6,169.

SATURDAY—Rain.

Copyright, 1899.
By New York Journal and Advertiser. —NEW YORK, OCTOBER 7, 1899.—16 PAGES.

SATURDAY—Rain.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HELEN GOULD JOINS IN A GRAND PROTEST OF WOMEN AGAINST A POLYGAMOUS LAWMAKER.

She Writes with Her Own Hand a Resolution Conforming to the Lead Taken by the Journal Months Ago, Which Is Adopted.

To the Journal She Says: "The Beauty of Our Home Life Has Been the Pride of Our Country in the Past."

Nearly All Present at the Meeting Sign a Pledge to Influence the Rejection of Roberts by Congress.

FOLLOWING the plan laid down by the Journal in its crusade against the seating of Congressman-elect Roberts, of Utah, inaugurated by this paper last Winter, a representative gathering of New York women passed resolutions addressed to Congress and Congressmen elect yesterday.

This was done at a meeting of women held at the rooms of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, at No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street. Among the women of prominence present at the meeting to protest against the polygamist, Brigham H. Roberts, being seated in the House of Representatives was Helen Miller Gould.

It was a thoroughly enthusiastic meeting, the attendance being composed largely of women, who have already assured the public through the Journal of their interest in the subject. Previous to the regular meeting the friendly children rescued by the organization, in whose rooms the meeting was held, came in and sang hymns to the assemblage of women. The little ones were smothered with caresses and plaudits before they were allowed to leave.

Miss Gould presented resolutions, written by herself and read by her, protesting against the seating of Roberts. At the close of the meeting nearly all those in the room signed resolutions pledging themselves to use all the influence in their power to induce every man over whom they might have some control to persuade Congressmen to vote against the seating of Roberts.

Nearly all of the women in the city prominent in movements for the advancement of women were present at the meeting, which was marked by unusual harmony and unanimity of sentiment. Miss Gould was lionized—if such an expression is permissible when applied to a woman. It was considered by the assemblage that her influence would be worth more in the cause than multitudes of petitions.

History of Mormonism.
Mrs. George B. Watts presided. She introduced Mrs. Darwin R. James, President of the Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions.

Mrs. James gave a brief history of Mormonism. "What is it?" she asked. "It is an axiomatic rule that every seed brings forth fruit of its kind. Joseph Smith's mother was a fortune teller, who told him he would be a prophet. The Mormon Church is a church of liars."

"The system is built upon lies. Brigham Young said the Bible was an antiquated book, while the Mormon Book of Doctrine was a better and later work, because he declared the Mormons had daily revelations. They believe that every Mormon can rise to be a god if he has wives and children enough. Christ himself was a polygamist, they claim."

Mrs. James referred to the "vildest tenets of Mormonism," and said that the converts to it in 1897 exceeded those of the Presbyterians, Baptists and Congregationalists combined. She declared that Mormons are making converts in this State, urging them to stay where they are so they may obtain the balance of power.

"They say they will control the United States first, then the world," continued Mrs. James, "and they declare that Abraham day say who will be President of the United States."

"Women Can Accomplish All."
Mrs. Fred Smith Bennett, of Englewood, New Jersey, treasurer of Committee on Mormon Work of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, said: "Enthusiasm is nothing after all but conviction on fire. With enthusiasm women can accomplish anything. The trouble is some do not know what they want. Our enthusiasm must be intelligent."

"Nothing has aroused women so much," she declared, "as the question of allowing Roberts to take his seat in Congress, for they hold nothing more dear than the sacredness of home and home life. Would any one of us be willing to share our husbands with one, two, three or a dozen women? Last week when the flags were flying we said to ourselves what good Americans we are. But why is it our patriotism is stirred up at such times and not when there is real hard, downright work? A member of three noted women's clubs asked me lately whether Mormonism still exists. Oh, yes, women, why are we not more intelligent on subjects which affect our national life?"

"Why do the Mormons call the law against polygamy persecution? If they do not practice the polygamy, and why object to a hundred laws against it?"



Let Uncle Sam Wipe Out the Foul Blot on the Map of Our Country.

—Snow, Turning to Rain at Night; Warmer.

NEW YORK JOURNAL, JANUARY 4, 1899.

BAPTISTS JOIN IN JOURNAL'S PLEA TO END POLYGAMY, AND APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TO PROTEST AGAINST ROBERTS.

AMERICAN WOMEN AGAINST MORMONISM.

A Petition to Congress to Kill It for Once and All.
Friends of Decency and Respecters of Women
and of the Home Asked to Sign.

HEADLINES IN THE JOURNAL OF DEC. 24, 1898, AND JAN. 4, 1899.

has the power to legalize polygamy. On this ground women have gone about to get a two-thirds vote. So Roberts will be expelled. The expelling of Brigham H. Roberts is not the only step to take; it must be made impossible for any other Mormon to be sent to Congress. We must influence voters so they shall require their Representatives and Senators to pass a law to that effect.

"Brigham H. Roberts in Congress is not going to hurt you or me," continued the speaker. "He cannot legalize Mormonism. We are not persecuting any person or church, but standing for one of the fundamental principles of our government. You know Congressmen do not vote against the wishes of their constituents. Down in Washington it is a game of give and take. You vote for my bill, I for yours. Make the men go back there pledged."

Mrs. Bennett urged her hearers to inform themselves thoroughly on the subject, to study it as they "did compound interest."

"Remember, if Brigham H. Roberts takes his seat in Congress and stays there, it means that the Mormons will say we have thrown down the gauntlet to the people of the United States and they did not dare take it up," concluded Mrs. Bennett.

Mrs. Watts then asked the women in the audience to let the men know what they wanted. She advised them to write down the names of the representatives of districts and have them ready to show the men whose influence is sought in order that "the poor dears," as she called them, shall have the matter put before them without giving them any trouble, for sometimes, she added, "the able creatures whom we have to look up to do not know for whom they voted."

Then she turned to Miss Gould, who, she said, had a resolution to offer.

Applause for Miss Gould.

M'KINLEY AND BRYAN MEET AND SHAKE HANDS.

Famous Nebraskan Has a Seat on the Platform at Canton, Ill., from Which the President Speaks. McKinley's First Day of Campaigning.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S campaign tour practically began yesterday, the third day out from Washington. The President and his Cabinet did a hard day's work. Mr. McKinley made five speeches, the first at Quincy, Ill., the second at Macomb, Ill., the third at Bushnell, Ill., the fourth at Canton, Ill., and the fifth at Peoria, Ill.

The members of the Cabinet did their share of the day's campaigning at Quincy, where Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of State Hay, Attorney-General Griggs and Postmaster-General Smith all made speeches.

A dramatic feature of the day's trip was a meeting between President McKinley and William J. Bryan. It occurred at Canton, Ill. Mr. Bryan, who had been invited to speak there yesterday, sat on the platform while the President delivered his speech.

When the President had concluded he turned and grasped the hand of his famous opponent of three years ago. "Good-by, Mr. President," said Mr. Bryan. Mr. McKinley responded, and then boarded his train. Mr. Bryan then addressed the audience.

After the Presidential party had attended the unveiling of the monument to soldiers of the civil war at Peoria, they left for Galesburg, Ill., where the night was spent.

ON OUR RESPONSIBILITIES---"DUTY UNPERFORMED IS DISHONOR."

NO. 1
at
Quincy, Ill.

I THANK you, one and all, for this patriotic welcome. It has given me an uncommon pleasure to meet this morning at the Soldiers' Home the men of 1861—the veterans who stood in the trenches and behind the guns in that year of great emergency, when the life of the nation hung in the balance.

It has given me like pleasure also to meet with the ex-soldiers of the Spanish war from the city of Quincy and the naval militia, representing the patriotism of 1898. And it is gratifying to me to learn that you sent from this city one of the gallant young officers who fought with Dewey in Manila Bay.

This is an era of patriotism, my countrymen. The United States has never been lacking in gratitude to its soldiers and its sailors who have fought in its cause, and the cause of the United States has never lacked defenders in every crisis of its history.

From the revolutionary days to the present the citizens of the United States have been every ready to uphold at any cost the flag and the honor of the nation, and then take all the responsibility which comes from a righteous cause.

There are responsibilities born of duty that can never be repudiated. Duty unperformed is dishonor, and dishonor brings shame, which is heavier to carry than any burden which honor can impose.

My fellow citizens, I thank you for this more than gracious welcome, and I bid you all good morning.

ON OUR SOLDIERS---"AN INSPIRATION TO DUTY TO ALL."

NO. 2
at
Macomb, Ill.

MY fellow citizens: I thank you for this cordial greeting and generous welcome. It is a pleasure to me to look into your faces, to feel your warm hearts, and to know that you are interested in the prosperity and honor of the Government of the United States.

These great assemblages of the people teach patriotism, and patriotism is the mighty power that sustains the Government in peace and unites us all in war. The patriot loves his home, his family, his profession, his farm, his books, but he has a great love which includes all those—he loves his country. (Great applause.)

No more splendid exhibition of patriotism was ever shown than was shown a few days ago in the distant Philippines. (Applause.) That gallant Tennessee regiment from our Southern border had been absent from home and family and friends for more than a year and was embarked on the good ship Sherman homeward bound. When the enemy attacked our forces remaining near Cebu, these magnificent soldiers disembarked from their ship and joined their comrades on the firing line and achieved a glorious triumph for American arms. (Great applause.)

That is an example of patriotism that should be an inspiration to duty to all of us in every part of our common country.

ON PROSPERITY---"WE HAVE OVERCOME ITS ENEMIES."

NO. 3
at
Bushnell, Ill.

MY fellow citizens: I thank you for this warm welcome. I thank the children of the schools for coming to give me greeting with the flag of our country in their hands.

The last two years have registered not alone our martial triumph, but have recorded equal triumphs in peace. We have not only overcome our enemies in the war with Spain, but we have overcome the enemies of prosperity and scattered their forces. (Great applause.) And to-day the United States is enjoying an era of prosperity unprecedented in our history. (Applause.)

No man rejoices more in that fact than I do, because it has taken blessings to the homes and the firesides of seventy millions of my countrymen.

ON OUR TRIUMPHS---"WE ARE UNITED, PROSPEROUS AND PATRIOTIC."

NO. 4
at
Canton, Ill.

OUR glorious old flag, the symbol of liberty, floats to-day over two hemispheres. During the recent war we had exhibitions of unprecedented patriotism on the part of the people and unmatched heroism on the part of our soldiers and sailors. (Applause.)

Our second great triumph is the triumph of prosperity. The busy mills, the active industries, the general prosperity, have scattered plenty over a smiling country.

Our third great triumph is the triumph we have had over sectionalism. We are no longer a divided people, and he who would stir up animosities between the North and South is denied a hearing in both sections. The boys of the South and the boys of the North fought triumphantly on land and sea in every engagement during our war.

North and South together brought, Now own the same electric thought, In peace a common flag salute.

and with free and unresentful rivalry harvest the fields whereon they fought.

So I conclude by saying that this nation has been greatly blessed, and at this hour we are a united and prosperous and patriotic people. And may that Divine Providence who has guided us in all our undertakings from the inception of the Government continue His gracious and assured favor to us for evermore. (Applause.)

ON PATRIOTISM---"THE HOLIEST CAUSE OF MANKIND."

NO. 5
at
Peoria, Ill.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am glad with my fellow citizens of Peoria County and members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Ladies' Memorial Day Association to stand about the monument dedicated to patriotic service and heroic devotion to the holiest cause for which mankind ever engaged.

This monument awakens sacred memories, fellow citizens, and that is its purpose. It was erected by these patriotic women that it might for all time perpetuate a glorious page of American history.

It tells the whole story of war, the siege, the march, the bivouac, the battle line, the suffering, the sacrifice of the brave men who from '61 to '65 upheld the flag. It tells of every page of the history of the civil struggle and tells of its triumphant consummation at Appomattox Court House, when Grant accepted the surrender of Lee and we were kept a nation.

I like this monument, I like this symbol. I face to-day the defence of the flag. That is what we do whenever and whenever that flag is assailed, and with us war always stops when the assailants of our flag face Grant's terms, "Unconditional surrender."

I do not intend to make a speech here to-day. I could add nothing of patriotic sentiment to that already uttered. I desire to express in this presence my appreciation, not of the tribute paid to the President of the United States, but the tribute the people of Peoria and Peoria County have paid to the great defenders of the American flag in time of our great peril.

You are proud of the monument. You should be proud of the demonstration which led to its unveiling—six thousand school children of the city with flags in their hands and love of country in their hearts! I could not but think as I looked at the glorious procession that my country is safe.

God bless the school children of America! God bless the patriotic women of the United States and the patriotic band that carried this monument to a successful consummation. I congratulate you. You have everything in Peoria. I congratulate you that your artist of so high skill was born in Peoria to but execute this work.

I thank you over and over again for this splendid demonstration of patriotism and devotion.

Continued on Page Four.